mosquitoes by a small fish that abounds in them the absence of the *Anopheles* may be accounted for in that manner.

This gentleman has kindly furnished me with a number of these fish, which are locally known as "millions," because of the countless numbers seen in a single pond of water, but which I believe to be the so-called top-minnow of the genus *Gambusia* of the species *Affinis*. I have not had the opportunity as yet to fully investigate this subject to learn whether or not the top-minnow of the genus *Gambusia* or other small carnivorous fish are to be found in each and every pond and swamp in Barbados. But be that as it may, it is a well-known fact that these little fish do feed on mosquito larvæ, and when they occur in sufficient number no larvæ are to be found. Notwithstanding this, I hardly think their presence can be advanced as the reason for there being no *Anopheles* in Barbados. These same fish occur in most of our Southern States, and in many places, as in New Orleans, where the *Anopheles* are found in abundance. So that while the presence of these little fish in this island is interesting, I fear that we must look elsewhere for the real cause of the absence of the *Anopheles*, and therefore malarial fever, in Barbados, which is practically the only island in the West Indies where malarial fever does not occur.

The general health of this island is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brünn.*—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 288, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 3, and 53 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Four weeks ended February 25, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 203, including 22 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 57,600. Total number of deaths 75, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended February 28, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 147, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended March 15, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 74, including 2 from diphtheria.

Month of February, 1905. Total number of deaths, 44. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 25, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand three hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 30, scarlet fever 18, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 33, enteric fever 3, 2 from smallpox, and 11 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,966 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 7 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 25, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 40.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 169 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 4, whooping cough 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 25, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 615, including diphtheria 10, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, and 33 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended March 25, 1905. Estimated population, 194,070. Total number of deaths 152, including diphtheria 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended March 11, 1905. Estimated population, 4,600. Total number of deaths 3, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the 2 weeks ended March 11, 1905, from 18 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 827,000, show a total of 694 deaths, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 1, measles 18, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 10, and 88 from phthisis pulmonalis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 290,686. Total number of deaths, 363, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 6; smallpox, 7; whooping cough, 1, and 55 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao.*—Two weeks ended March 31, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Thomas—Two weeks ended March 18, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.